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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/702,503	11/07/2003	Scon-Woo Lim	1572.1178	8545

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STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

NATNAEL, PAULO S M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/19/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/702,503

Applicant(s)

LIM, SEON-WOO

Examiner

Paulos M. Natnael

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-8,11-13 and 18-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3,9,10,14-17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3. Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date
:~~11/7/03~~, 11/12/04, 3/10/05, 7/14/06, 10/27/06.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims **1,2,4,5** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tsuji et al, U.S. 6,437,774.

Considering claim **1,2,4,5** Tsuji discloses a display device. Tsuji discloses, as illustrated in Figs. 34-36 a display and input device including the claimed pair grip part which is met by the grip parts 203. FIG. 34 to FIG. 36 are diagrams showing a portable display and input device according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 34, FIG. 35 and FIG. 36 are a plan view, a front elevational view and a right side elevational view of the portable display and input device respectively. The display and input device 201 arranges a display 202 such as an LCD which is a monitor on a central portion of its front surface, and comprises grip parts 203 on left and right side portions. Arrangement spaces 204 for input/output parts are formed on upper portions of the left

and right grip parts 203, and six switches 205 are arranged on each of the left and right sides of the display 202. (See, Figs. 34-36, 38-40 and Col. 13, lines 63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims **8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji et al. U.S. 6,437,774.

Considering claim 8, Tsuji does not specifically disclose that the lower casing is made of a plastic material. However, it is notoriously well known that plastic material is used in constructing casing, cabinet or cover for display system. Thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art to modify the system of Tsuji by providing plastic construction, in order to make the display less bulky.

5. Claims **6-7, 11-13, 19, 20, and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji et al., U.S. 6,437,774 in view of Hobbins et al. U.S. 4,701,801.

Considering claims **6-7, 11-12, 19 and 22**, Tsuji discloses Tsuji discloses, as illustrated in Figs. 34-36 a display and input device including the claimed pair grip part

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which is met by the grip parts 203. However, Tsuji does not specifically disclose an EMI material to shield or protect the display device from electromagnetic interference.

However, preventing damage from electromagnetic interference to display devices and other electronic system is notoriously well known in the art. In that regard, Hobbins discloses an electromagnetic interference ("EMI") shielding device for a video display unit... an EMI shielding device in which an electrically conductive screen or conductive coating is used to shield the face plate of a cathode ray tube. The face plate is maintained in place by holding means located between the face plate and the bezel. Thus, it would have been obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Tsuji by utilizing a similar conductive material to block electromagnetic interference.

As to claim **13**, see rejection of claim 8.

Considering claim **20**, see rejection of claim 18.

6. Claims **18 and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teshima et al., U.S. 6,661,473 in view of Tsuji et al. U.S. 6,437,774.

Considering claim 18, Teshima discloses a projection type television receiver and manufacturing method. The projection type television receiver 100 comprises a chassis 102 (lower half) and a projection unit 101 (upper half). The chassis 102 and projection

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unit 101 are coupled together by means of screw or other tightening means. The chassis 102 includes a lower cabinet 4, and a lower back cover 5 fitted to the lower cabinet 4. An image display device 15, optical unit 12, a control circuit, and a speaker system are disposed in the lower cabinet 4. As the image display device 15, a cathode-ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display panel is used. In this embodiment, the image display device 15 has a cathode-ray tube. The control circuit has a plurality of control circuit boards (printed wiring boards, etc.). The projection unit 101 includes an upper cabinet 1, and an upper back cover 2 fitted to the upper cabinet 1. A transmission type screen 3 is fitted to the upper cabinet 1. The reflection mirror is disposed at the inner side of the upper back cover 2. Two speaker boxes 6 placed at right and left corners of the upper side of the lower cabinet 4, integrally with the lower cabinet 4. The speaker boxes 6 and the lower cabinet 4 are manufactured by injection molding integrally by using resin members. By forming the speaker boxes 6 and lower cabinet 4 integrally, the rigidity of the lower cabinet 4 is enhanced. (See, FIG. 2 and col. 7, lines 21-50)

Teshima does not specifically disclose grip parts to facilitate carrying the TV. However, such a method is notoriously well known in the art of television or display devices as is well known for other heavy electronic equipments/device such as computers. In this regard, Tsuji et al. discloses a display and input device including the claimed pair of grip part which is met by the grip parts 203, Fig.34. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

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the system of Teshima by providing the methods of Tsuji et al. in order to make easier to carry the television receiver.

Regarding claim **22**, see rejection of claim 18.

7. Claims **19-21** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teshima et al. as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Hobbins et al., U.S. 4,701,801.

Considering claims **19-20**, Teshima and Tsuji as modified above do not specifically disclose an EMI material to shield or protect the display device from electromagnetic interference. However, preventing damage from electromagnetic interference to display devices and other electronic system is notoriously well known in the art. In that regard, Hobbins discloses an electromagnetic interference ("EMI") shielding device for a video display unit... an EMI shielding device in which an electrically conductive screen or conductive coating is used to shield the face plate of a cathode ray tube. The face plate is maintained in place by holding means located between the face plate and the bezel. Therefore, it would have been obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Teshima and Tsuji as modified above by utilizing a similar conductive material to prevent or block electromagnetic interference to the display device.

As to claim **21**, see rejection of claim 18.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims **3,9-10, 14-17** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

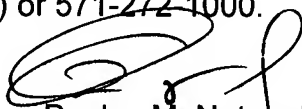
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paulos M. Natnael whose telephone number is (571) 272-7354. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on (571)272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Paulos M. Natnael
Primary Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2622

July 8, 2007